



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ter for which the cases are given. The cases have been trimmed down with discretion. The notes, not numerous, nor extended generally, are designed "to assist the student in preparation for class room discussion", and "in some instances to bridge over and tie into the principal cases those situations", beyond the compass of a single volume, and are suited to this purpose.

The arrangement is in six books, and twenty chapters. Book I: The Nature of a Corporation, with chapters on the corporation viewed as a "sanctioned entity"; a "person"; a "collection of individuals"; and "as a franchise". Book II: The Charter: its acquisition *de jure*; *de facto*; as a measure of corporate powers; as a contract between stockholders; as a contract between the state and the corporation. Book III: Powers: particular; *ultra vires*, contracts, property, torts, crimes. Book IV: Internal Mechanism: organization, promotion, subscription, capital stock; by-laws; directors and officers; share-holders, meetings, inspection of books, dividends, using new stock, transfer of shares, preferred stock, actions of stockholders, voting trusts. Book V: Rights of creditors: against the corporation; against directors; against stockholders. Book VI: Dissolution and reorganization: dissolution, causes, means, and effect; reorganization, consolidation and merger. A good index, tables of contents, of cases reported and cited, accompany the text so that all material is readily available.

HORACE L. WILGUS.

HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. By William L. Clark, Jr. Third Edition by I. Maurice Wormser, of the New York Bar, and Professor of Law, Fordham University Law School. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Company, 1916; pp. xiii, 913.

When the first edition of this work was published in 1897, the reviewer used it as a text-book in his classes in Private Corporations, when the text-book method of instruction was in general use among law schools. This book was then found to be exceptionally valuable for such purpose, for the time that could then be given to the subject. The work still has the same valuable qualities for that purpose, or for individual reading or review.

Professor Wormser's modifications seem to have been done carefully, and accurately bring the text down to the date of publication. It will be found to be a handy manual for office use, but of course cannot take the place of the large work of Cook, Thompson, and others.

The Hornbook form of heavy black-face type analysis of the subject matter treated in subsequent paragraphs is retained. The citations of the cases printed in Professor Wormser's Collection of Cases on Private Corporations, are printed in small capitals so that this text and those cases can be readily used together. Perhaps similar treatment of other collections of cases would, sometimes at least, have been a convenience to the reader and students. This, however, is a business question for the publisher. The table of contents, and index, make it easy to find what is in the volume.

HORACE L. WILGUS.